BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
" year ..... 10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped on the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

# DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THIRD WEEK IN JUNE.

| | Sun Rises. Hour | Min. | Sun Sets. Hour | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. Sunday, | 4 | 47 | 7 | 13 |
| 15. Monday, | 4 | 46 | 7 | 14 |
| 16. Tuesday | 4 | 46 | 7 | 14 |
| 17. Wednesday, B. Bunk. H., '75 | 4 | 46 | 7 | 14 |
| 18. Thursday, Bt. Waterloo, '15 | 4 | 46 | 7 | 14 |
| 19. Friday, | 4 | 46 | 7 | 14 |
| 20. Saturday, Q Vic. crown'd '37 | 4 | 46 | 7 | 14 |

New Moon Tuesday 16th, 19 minutes after 2 in morning.

☞ *Observations on Weather.*—Friday, 12th instant, rain at four afternoon and light during night. Only rain wet the earth any depth since Wednesday, May 6th.—Corn is harvest week in N. Carolina and prospects good.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

### More News from the West—The Enemy Repulsed at Port Hudson Twenty-Seven Times —Our Troops Confident, &c.

CUMMIT, June 17.—A courier from Gen. Logan states that Logan dashed into Jackson, La., on Monday and captured 100 Yankees of the 40th New York cavalry and 120 negroes, with their wagons and arms, and 120 mules. There is a Major and other officers among the prisoners.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 17.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Jackson 17th, says a courier arrived at Brookhaven last night, from Port Hudson, who reports the troops in good spirits. We have repulsed the enemy twenty-seven times successfully. Aid close at hand.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 17.—A courier from Port Hudson has just arrived, who states that the enemy have been punished severely. His company (the couriers') was in front of a Texave regiment, who made good marks. The boys took deliberate aim and killed and wounded immense numbers. He says we have sixty days provisions, and there need be no fear. Determined to hold out to the last.

### Desperate Fighting—The Yankees Driven from their Entrenchments at Port Hudson and their Guns Spiked, &c.

OMBA, June 16.—There was a desperate fight at Port Hudson on the 12th. The Confederates left their entrenchments and charged the enemy and drove them from their fortifications and spiked their siege guns. A citizen from New Orleans on Saturday evening reports many regiments arriving from Baton Rouge. The Federals are despondent. Can't take Port Hudson by assault. Provisions high and rising at New Orleans. The river is very low. There is other cheering but contraband news. The St. Charles Hotel is filled with the wounded from Port Hudson, brought by boat last night.

### From Virginia.

RICHMOND, June 18.—The Yankees have entirely disappeared from Stafford county. The buildings at Aquia Creek were not destroyed. The citizens of Fredericksburg, so long exiled, are preparing to reoccupy their homes. Nothing official to-day from Northern Virginia.

This immediate vicinity was visited by a good rain last night yesterday. Probably not altogether as much as we could wish, but, nevertheless, a very good season. The weather was intensely hot.

Gentlemen from Kinston, yesterday, inform us that all was quiet in that section. A Yankee deserter was brought in on Wednesday night from about Core Creek.

### DIED,

Suddenly, at Hillsboro', N. C., on the morning of the 7th instant, JOSIAH COLLINS, Esq., of Lake Scuppernong, Washington county, N. C. In him North Carolina has lost one of the noblest, best and most gifted sons; one that would honor any posttion of life—the courtly, polished gentleman, and the purest and most sincere of Christians.

**Duplin County, May 25, 1863.**—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May, 28-tf

### BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

*A PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next; and whereas, it is desirable that, if possible, the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 17th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrolment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

June 18-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

ALL OPERATIONS PERTAINING TO THE MEDICAL, SURGICAL and MECHANICAL treatment of the MOUTH and TEETH, attended according to the most approved, modern and scientific manner by

W. F. BASON, D. D. S., M. D.

For 21 years a practitioner of Dental Surgery. Over Mr. Prescud's.

N. B.—To those unacquainted, the above is prepared and will take pleasure in giving such references as necessary.

June 16-1w

### BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO. —, picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisemen

May 18-tf.

# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863. NO. 191.

### CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, June 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| APPLES—Green, none | |
| Dried | $2 |
| BACON—Hog round | 90c—$5 |
| BEEF | 60c |
| BEESWAX | $5 |
| BEANS | $6 |
| BUTTER | $1 55 |
| CANDLES—Tallow | $2 05 |
| " Wax—By the box | $2 57 |
| " Adamantine | $0 |
| " Sperm | $0 |
| CORN—per Barrel, very scarce | $25 |
| CHICKENS | $1@$4 |
| DUCKS | $c |
| EGGS | 750 |
| FLOUR—Family | $42 |
| Superfine | $30 |
| Fine | $22 |
| FODDER—Per hundred | $2 |
| FEATHERS | $0 |
| FLAXSEED | $3@$3 51 |
| GEESE | None |
| HIDES—Dry | $1 26 |
| " Green | 60c |
| HAY—Per hundred | $5 |
| LARD | $8 |
| MOLASSES | $10 |
| MEAL—Very scarce | $5 |
| NAILS—Scarce | $1 21 |
| OATS—Per hundred | $1 |
| " Cleaned | $3 bu |
| PORK | $50 per hundred. |
| POTATOES—Sweet | $4 50 |
| " Irish | $5 |
| PEAS—Ground | $12 |
| " Stock | $6 |
| " White Table | $7 |
| RAGS | 12½c |
| RICE | 40@50c |
| RYE | $4 |
| SALT | $17 50 |
| SUGAR—Brown | $1 50@$1 60 |
| " Coffee | $1 |
| " Loaf | None. |
| TALLOW | $1 50 |
| WHEAT | $5 |

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

June 17, 1863.

Bacon 90a95c.; Lard 90c.; Pork 40a50c., Beef from Butchers, by the side, 50a60c.; Butter $1 75a2; Eggs 70c. per doz.; Corn $4 50a4 75 per bus.; Cotton 40c for good quality; Cotton Yarns $10a12 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $31a33; Coffee none; Rye $6a7 per bus; Swedes Iron 60a75c; Nails 1 50; Sound Salt 25c per lb; Peas—Cow, $4 50a5; White, $6a7; Brown Sugar $1 52a$1 50 per lb; 4-4 Brown Sheetings, at retail, $1 25a1 50; Spirits Turpentine 75c per gallon.

## MILITARY NOTICES.

### HEADQUARTERS

ENROLLING OFFICE AND EX. BOARD,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., June 12, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, comprising the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow, Jones, Carteret and Craven, will proceed to enroll at once all male persons within the limits of their regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed or discharged from service for any cause whatever.

The commanding officer of the 19th Regiment Jones county Militia, will assemble his men at Shady Grove, Jones county, N. C., on the 24 June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 21st N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Jacksonville, Onslow county, N. C., on the 26th June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 26th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 29th June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 25th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 1st July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 24th N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 2d July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 41st N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Smithfield, Johnston county, on the 6th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 11th N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Smithfield, Johnston county, N. C., on the 7th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 27th Regiment will assemble his men at Goldsboro', N. C., on the 9th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 28th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Goldsboro', N. C., on the 10th of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please decide all questions as to age of persons subject to conscription before enrollment.

J. A. BARNETT,
Captain and Enrolling Officer 3d Con. Dis. N. C.
H. I. MACON, Surgeon C. S. A.
June 15-1w And Chairman of Examining Board.

### NOTICE.

A LARGE NUMBER OF STRONG HORSES BEING required for artillery purposes, citizens are invited to offer all such to the government upon the following terms:

Depot and other Quartermasters charged with the purchase of horses are instructed to transfer horses unfit for active service to citizens in part payment for good artillery horses, the difference in value as ascertained by two disinterested persons, (selected, one by the officer and the other by the citizen,) to be paid to the citizen.

By authority of the War Department:

A. H. COLE,
Major and Inspector General Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DISTRICT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, June 12, 1863.

I am now prepared to comply with the above instructions, and hope the citizens will aid me in procuring suitable horses for the service.

June 15 6t W. W. PEIRCE, Major and Chief Q. M.

[EXTRACT.]

### Adjutant and Inspector Genl's Office,

RICHMOND, June 4, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168.

XIV. CAPT. F. W. SIMS, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT General, will assume the duties of Inspector and Agent for the supervision of Railroad Transportation on the Railroads of the Confederacy, lately discharged by Col. W. M. Wadley, and will proceed to execute the same to the like extent with his predecessor, reporting through the Adjutant General to this Department.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

My Headquarters are permanently established at Richmond. F. W. SIMS,
June 15-1w Captain and A. A. General.

### BRIDGE SUBSTITUTES.

FOUR SUBSTITUTES, WHO WILL STAND REGular at Walnut Bridge. Application to MILLS H. BROWN will meet with prompt attention.

June 16-3t*

### WANTED.

TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A BRICK STORE, ON Fayetteville street preferred. Any person having one to rent will please make it known at the

June 8-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

### WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT TO ATTEND GENTLEMENS' Rooms and wait on Table. Apply to

June 13-tf MRS. H. W. MILLER.

### SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF.

Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro', N. C.

## AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

### FOR SALE.

AN EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND for sale, situated three and a half miles from this city, and consisting of about three hundred acres. There is a fine growing crop of Corn, Peas, Oats and Potatoes on it. W. ROBERT ANDREWS.

June 17-tf

### FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf. Hillsboro', N. C.

### FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN Diameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at

June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

### FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

### WATCH FOUND.

A WATCH WAS FOUND ON THE HOLLEMAN Road, a few miles from the city, on yesterday, which the owner can get on application at this office and giving a satisfactory description of the property and paying for this notice. June 17-tf

### RAILROAD MEETING.

GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1863.

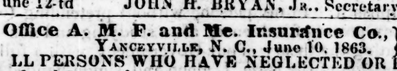
*To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company:*

AS IT IS IMPRACTICABLE TO HOLD YOUR NEXT annual meeting in the town of Newbern, you are hereby notified that the meeting will be held in the town of Kinston on the 25th day of June next.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
May 30-td President.

### Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,

COMPANY SHOPS, June 10, 1863.



THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held in the town of Greensboro' on Tuesday, the 9th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Stockholders who do not expect to attend this meeting are requested to send their proxies. They will be supplied with blank forms on application to the Secretary or to any of the Station Agents.

June 12-td JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Secretary.

### Office A. M. F. and Me. Insurance Co.,

YANCEYVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1863.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE NEGLECTED OR REfused to pay the assessment on their Deposit Notes, are requested to remit forthwith. Section 11 of Charter provides that after 30 days notice, the whole amount of Deposit Notes may be recovered in case of neglect or refusal to pay assessment. Delinquents not in the army are hereby notified that only 30 days further indulgence will be given, when the whole amount will be put in process of collection. Three assessments were made in 1861-'2-'3—February 14th, 1 per cent; February 24th, 1 per cent; April 13th, 8 per cent.

June 13-1w W. S. LONG, Secretary, &c.

### A LARGE STOCK OF DRUGS,

BOUGHT AT LATE AUCTION SALES, IN Charleston and Wilmington, just received, comprising many very scarce and desirable articles, which will be sold at a small advance at wholesale or retail:

20 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda. 1 case Camphor, 20 cases Ext. Logwood, 1 case Magnesia, 1500 pounds Sal. Soda, 8 pair Saddle Bags, 500 pounds Palm Oil Soap, (English,) 1 case Blacking, 120 dozen Fancy Soap, (1 dozen Cakes in box,) 1 case Indigo, 1 case Cleaver's Household Soap, 100 lbs. Castile Soap, (Mottled,) 22 dozen Sweet Oil, 5 gallons Spirits Nitre, 5 dozen Claret Wine, 1 barrel Balsam Copaiba, 1 tierce 168 pounds Carb Amonia, in 14 pound Jars, 1 case Oil Annesced, 1 case Comp. Ext. Colocynth, 5 barrels Epsom Salts, 5 chests Green Tea, 4 cases Bi Chromate Potass, and a number of cases Castor Oil and Potass. Iodide Potass, Quinine, Opium, Calomel, Blue Mass, at

June 6-2aw3w PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

### SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE war. The substitute may designate any company, in any arm of the service, not now full. Apply to the editor of the Progress or to the subscriber.

June 2-tf H. J. B. CLARK, Graham, N. C.

Standard copy.

### TAKEN UP.

A YELLOW BOY—SAYS HIS NAME IS GEORGE, and belongs to Mr. Jos. Holloway, of Person county. The owner is requested to come and get the Boy and pay expenses. BLACKNALL & CO.,

June 5-tf Kittrell's Springs.

### WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE TO ACT FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS in a Militia Company for which $1500 will be paid. The money to be paid whether the party is drafted into service or not, and in advance. Apply at

June 11-tf THIS OFFICE.

### A HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE IS WANTED FOR A SMALL family for which a liberal rent will be paid. Any one having such property to rent will please let it be known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

June 8-tf

### PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargot street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

### BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

*A PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS, THERE HAS ARISEN SINCE THE adjournment of the General Assembly a very important question of finance, in the proper settlement of which the credit of the State is deeply concerned, and for which settlement legislative action is required:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, convening the General Assembly in Extra Session, and calling upon the members to assemble promptly in this city on Tuesday, the 30th day of this month of June.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 12th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of American Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y. June 13-1w

All daily papers in the State will publish one week, and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks; and send bill to Executive Office.

### ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROD.

ON THE EVACUATION OF NEWBERN, I LOST, among other papers, Certificate for five Shares of Stock in the A. & N. C. Railroad. Notice is hereby given that I shall apply for a new Certificate for said five Shares at the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

June 16-10t E. CUTHBERT.

## STATE DIRECTORY.

### GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

*Supreme Court.*—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

*Superior Courts.*—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

*Solicitors.*—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

*Confederate States District Court*—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

*Council of State.*—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

*Literary Board.*—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

*Board Internal Improvements.*—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

*Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Ralesgh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev —— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

## REWARDS.

### $15 REWARD.

STRAYED, FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, on the night of Sunday, 7th June, my large BRINDLE COW. She has white fore feet, as well as I can recollect, and a blaze in the face, horns large and inclined inwards, and had on a bell. She is pretty wild, having just been brought from the country. Any information of her will be thankfully received and the above reward paid for her return to me.

June 16-2w* J. SCHEIB.

### $100 REWARD.

AMOS BROCK, PRIVATE IN CO. A. 40TH REG'T N. C. Troops, deserted from the Hospital at Fort Fisher on the 5th instant. Said Brock was enlisted in Jones county, within 5 miles of Kinston, on the 28th of February, 1863, is 6 feet high, has black hair, black eyes and dark complexion. His family lives four miles from Kinston, but formerly lived in Onslow county. To any expept commissioned officers, I am authorized by the members of my company to offer a reward of one hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me within two months time from this date.

A. W. EZZELL,
June 12-1w* Capt. Comd'g Co., Fort Fisher, N. C.

### $10 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR A Yellow boy, nearly white, bound to me, who has run away, named WILLIAM REVILLS. One of his toes has been split open with an axe. He may try to pass as a white boy. I will give a reward of $25 for information against any body harboring him.

June 11-2w J. M. HARRIS.

### THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

### NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A WRIT OF ELECTION ISSUED by his Excellency, Gov. Vance, an election will be held at the several precincts in Wake County, on the 26th of June for a Representative of said county in the House of Commons of the General Assembly, caused by the resignation of Daniel G. Fowle, one of the members.

June 16-td W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

☞ Standard and Register copy.

### KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board per day | $6.00 |
| " " week | 35.00 |
| " " month | 100,00 |

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23 tf] B. & CO.

### CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

### SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

### CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT TH Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

## MILITARY DIRECTORY.

### FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

| No. | COLONEL. | LIEUT. COLONEL. | MAJORS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jas A McDowell | H A Brown | Jas S Hines |
| 2 | William R Cox | W S Stallings | D W Hurt |
| 3 | Wm L DeRossett | S D Thruston | W M Parsley |
| 4 | Bryan Grimes | James H Wood | E A Osborne |
| 5 | Thomas M Garrett | John W Lea | Wm J Hill |
| 6 | Isaac E Avery | Robert F Webb | S McD Tate |
| 7 | Edw C Haywood | | W L Davidson |
| 8 | Henry M Shaw | James W Hinton | J M Whitson |
| 9 | Lawrence S Baker | James B Gordon | J H Whitaker |
| 10 | Jas A J Bradford | Stephen D Pool | H T Guion, T Sparrow |
| 11 | C Leventhorpe | Wm J Martin | Egbert A Ross |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | Alfred M Scales | Joseph H Hyman | L H Hunt |
| 14 | R Tyler Bennett | W A Johnston | J H Lambeth |
| 15 | William MacRae | W H Yarborough | G W Hampond |
| 16 | John S McElroy | Wm A Stowe | H D Lee |
| 17 | Wm F Martin | John C Lamb | T H Sharpe |
| 18 | | | J D Barry |
| 19 | Solomon Williams | Wm G Robinson | C M Andrews |
| 20 | Thomas F Toon | Nelson Slough | |
| 21 | W W Kirkland | | W S Rankin |
| 22 | James Conner | | |
| 23 | Dan'l H Christie | Rob't D Johnston | C C Blacknall |
| 24 | Wm J Clarke | John L Harris | T D Love |
| 25 | H M Rutledge | Samuel O Bryson | W S Grady |
| 26 | H K Burgwyn, Jr | John R Lane | J T Jones |
| 27 | John A Gilmer, Jr | G F Whitfield | J C Webb |
| 28 | Samuel D Lowe | Wm H A Speer | Sam N Stowe |
| 29 | Robert B Vance | | W B Creasman |
| 30 | Francis M Parker | James T Kell | W W Sillers |
| 31 | John V Jordan | C W Knight | J A D McKay |
| 32 | Edmund C Brabble | Wm T Williams | D G Coward |
| 33 | Clark M Avery | Robert V Cowan | J H Saunders |
| 34 | W L J Lowrance | | Geo T Gordon |
| 35 | Matt W Ransom | John G Jones | J T Johnston |
| 36 | No field org'zation | | |
| 37 | Wm M Barbour | W G Morris | O N Brown |
| 38 | Wm J Hoke | John Ashford | M M'Lauchlin |
| 39 | David Coleman | Frank A Reynolds | |
| 40 | No field org'zation | | |
| 41 | John A Baker | | |
| 42 | George C Gibbs | John E Brown | C W Bradshaw |
| 43 | Thomas S Kenan | Wm G Lewis | W J Boggan |
| 44 | Thos C Singeltary | T L Hargrove | C M Stedman |
| 45 | E Morehead | Samuel H Boyd | J R Winston |
| 46 | Edward D Hall | W L Saunders | ACM'Calhster |
| 47 | Geo F Faribault | John A Graves | A D Crudup |
| 48 | Robert C Hill | Sam'l A Walkup | A A Hill |
| 49 | Lee M McAfee | Jno A Flemming | P B Chambers |
| 50 | J A Washington | George Wortham | J C Vanhook |
| 51 | Hector McKethan | Caleb B Hobson | J R McDonald |
| 52 | James K Marshall | Marcus A Parks | J Q Richardson |
| 53 | William A Owens | J T Morehead, Jr | J J Iredell |
| 54 | K M Murchison | A Ellis | J A Rogers |
| 55 | Jno K Connally | M T Smith | Alfred H Belo |
| 56 | Paul F Faison | G Gratiott Luke | H F Schenck |
| 57 | Arch'd C Godwin | H C Jones, Jr | J A Craige |
| 58 | John B Palmer | | J C Keener |
| 59 | Dennis D Ferrebee | Edward Cantwell | J M Mayo |
| 60 | | | W M Hardy |
| 61 | James D Radcliffe | Wm S Devane | H Harding |
| 62 | Robert G A Love | Geo W Clayton | D G McDowell |
| 63 | Peter G Evans | Stephen B Evans | J H McNeill |
| 64 | Lawrence M Allen | | Wm Garrett |
| 65 | George N Folk | Thaddeus P Siler | John J Spann |

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

*Clingman's Brigade*—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
*Cooke's Brigade*—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
*Bate's Brigade*—29th.
*Daniel's Brigade*—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
*Davis' Brigade*—55th.
*Hoke's Brigade*—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
*Hampton's Brigade*—9th.
*Iverson's Brigade*—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
*Lane's Brigade*—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
*Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade*—19th.
*Martin's Brigade*—17th, 42d,, 50th and 62d.
*Pender's Brigade*—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
*Pettigrew's Brigade*—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
*Ransom's Brigade*—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
*Ramseur's Brigade*—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
*Robertson's Brigade*—41st and 59th.
*Taliaferro's Brigade*—1st and 3d.
*Not Brigaded*—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

### LACK & FARRISS,
### MERCHANT TAILORS;
### *PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,*
*Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.*

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

*CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.*

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK..... C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

### SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

MUST BE OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, healthy and sound. A man of this description can get $4,000 by applying to MR. J. R. WHITAKER, in Raleigh, N. C.

May 29-tf

### AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer.

Standard copy

### TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.

June 5-td W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

### ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to.

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M.

### SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED TO GO INTO THE 2nd N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia. A horse and equipments will be furnished if desired. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at

May 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this Department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. RO— ST. C. S.
May 8-tf In ch Ordnance

# DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.


### ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daily Progress | One year - - - | $10 00 |
| " " | Six months - - | 6 00 |
| " " | Three months - | 4 00 |
| " " | Two months - | 3 00 |
| " " | One month - - | 1 50 |

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

We publish to-day the excellent speech of Fernando Wood before the Peace Convention in New York.—This speech will be read and applauded by the great masses of the people, North and South, because it is an appeal for peace. Peace Mr. Wood wants upon his own terms if he can have it, but if not he wants peace anyhow; and when leading public men begin to speak out in this way and the great masses of the people listen and applaud, it will not be long before we shall have peace.

Mr. Wood thinks, as many do, that the war was wicked and unnecessary at first, and that it could and should have been avoided, and that a restoration of the old Union would, in the end, be the best settlement that could be made for the interest of the people of all the States, but he ignores self and selfish opinions and proclaims for peace on the basis of separation, provided it cannot be had on any other terms. Here is a true patriot, and with a few such men to lead, on each side, the carnage would at once cease and peace, blessed peace, would smile again upon this sin-stricken land. The speaker was severe upon the despotism of Lincoln; said the war was wrong in the beginning, wrong now and should be stopped.

Mr. Wood administers a wholesome rebuke to those pulpit ranters at the North who have preached politics, war and blood, and whose infamous teachings helped to bring on the war and all its horrors, and we invite the prayerful consideration of pulpit ranting fanatics and propagators of newfangled doctrines, at the South, to that portion of the speech. It is as applicable to many in the South as it is to those of the North.

Mr. Wood favors an armistice, and so do we, for we are confident that if ever the rulers at Washington and Richmond will proclaim a cessation of hostilities for ninety days, that compromise, conciliation and negotiation may be tried, the sword will not be again unsheathed. Stay the hand of destruction, stop the flow of human gore; let the vetrans of the battle field return to their homes and mingle with their loved ones, and let the statesmen—pure and good men if there be such left, and we hope there are—be charged with the mission of settling the trouble, and it will be done; the reasoning, virtuous, honest masses of all sections will be satisfied, and a thrill of joy will electrify the land, causing every heart to vibrate with unutterable emotions and swell with gratitude to the Prince of Peace.

Fernando Wood tells the usurper at Washington that the severed fragments of the old Confederation can never be cemented with blood, and he may as well heed him. Sooner or later it must come to that, and why not now? The peace party at the North is growing stronger every day, and if we are to look to that element for deliverance from the troubles which surround us, we must let them hear knew there is also a peace party at the South, ready and anxious whenever the proper time arrives, to co-operate with them in putting a stop to the most inhuman and accursed struggle that ever disgraced a people professing to be civilized.

Let us remember, when we pray for the success of our arms, that it is also our duty—aye, our first duty—to pray for peace!

Fernando Wood speaks for peace in the North, despite the frowns of power and the terrors of the inquisition; have we a statesman in the South who will go as far for peace?

### All Right at Franklin.

For some days past there have been rumors here of an unpleasant character relative to affairs about Franklin, Va., a village just this side the Blackwater, and we are glad to have it in our power to quiet the nerves of the timid by the publication of the following dispatch, kindly placed in our possession by a friend:

WELDON, June 18.—All right at Franklin. No Yankees have as yet crossed the river, and they dare not do so now.

Lt. N. Hooker, of Capt. Barrington's company, Whitford's battalion, with four men, recently visited Goose Creek Island, Beaufort county, within the enemy's lines, and brought off two prisoners, one Yankee and one "Buffalo." The prisoners were brought to Kinston and delivered to the authorities.

C. J. Rogers, Esq., announces himself a candidate to fill the seat in the House of Commons vacated by the resignation of Gen. D. H. Fowle. The election takes place Friday, the 26th of June, and the Assembly meets on the 30th.

N. C. BONDS.—A friend showed us a letter yesterday from a business man in Petersburg, stating the fact that N. C. Coupon bonds, gold issue) commanded $1,25 premium in that City.

### How is It?

The Columbia *Carolinian* says:

"Governor Letcher has, at the request of President Davis, called for eight thousand troops for State defence in Virginia; Governor Vance for seven thousand in North Carolina, and Gov. Bonham has been requested to call for five thousand for home defence in South Carolina. They are to elect their company officers, but be under Confederate field officers and authority, and to serve six months from the 1st of August."

Gov. Vance says in his proclamation that the "control and management of the troops raised under this proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State," while the *Carolinian* says that they will "be under Confederate field officers and authority." We certainly think that if these men are called for as militia, for local defence, they should have the right to elect all their officers, and that they should be subject to State authority. If they are to be officered by the President and regularly transferred to the Confederate service, why not say so in the outset, and not create the necessity for breaking faith again as was done in the case of the twelve months' volunteers? If the President wants additional troops, and wants to officer them himself, why did he not call for those persons subject to conscription between the ages of forty and forty-five? Certainly it would be better than to get men in under false pretences, by holding out the inducement that they are only wanted as militia, for local service, for a short period, when in fact the intention is to get them in and put them upon a footing with other regular Confederate troops. We shall insist that the States perform their duty and furnish men for the prosecution of the war, but in the name of justice and patriotism let there be no deception or jugglery in the matter. Make no promises that are not to be fulfilled, and by all means, let the Government keep faith with its citizens.

If Governor Vance intends to retain the sole control of the seven thousand troops to be raised under his proclamation, issued yesterday, and allow them to choose their own officers, we think it would be well for him to give the people to understand in a plain, positive and unmistakeable manner, that such will be the case. If the militia are given to understand that they are to be officered by Confederate authority, there will not be much volunteering, for in that case they will not expect to be commanded by North Carolinians, but by Virginians, South Carolinians or Marylanders. The Confederate Government has given us a Tax Collector from another State, a commandant of the Conscript Camp from another State, and three Medical Directers from other States, the first we believe, from a Northern State, besides nearly all the physicians constituting the Boards of Examiners for Conscripts. We are about satisfied with officers from other States, placed over us by Confederate authority, and we demand that the officers of the seven thousand militia now to be raised, be not only North Carolinians, but that they be chosen by the men themselves.

We had no mail from Richmond on Wednesday night and no papers from Virginia of that day.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—We presume that the majority of the people in the interior look upon the citizens of Charleston and Wilmington as mere gangs of blockade runners and speculators therein.

Perhaps they would be a little surprised to know that the citizens of Wilmington, in proportion to their means, are even less engaged in the business of blockade running than almost any other portion of the population of the State. There are some few exceptions, we suppose, but, as a rule, what we have stated is a fact. The speculators come from abroad. Our worthy auctioneers sell the goods placed in their hands, and if anybody can make a thing go higher than Mike Cronly, we have yet to see that man, but he does that simply as a part of his business.—As a rule, the cargoes sold here are not owned here.—Frequently cargoes run in here but owned in Charleston, have been simply landed and run over the Wilmington and Manchester Road for sale in Charleston. It has been found, however, that that was just so much money thrown away, for goods bring even better prices here than in Charleston. But go to either place, it is not the local demand that regulates the price. We have seen at sales seen in our little town, dealers from the Rappahannock street to the Rio Grande. The fact of Wilmington and Charleston being centres of blockade running, and of a certain class of speculation arises from circumstances with which the permanent citizens of either place have very little to do. Why, let a Wilmingtonian of even as old standing as we are, that is to say of full fourteen years, go into any public gathering here, and he hardly knows a man; war and speculation have changed the whole thing. But let a man follow the auction sales throughout the country, and he will be sure to meet the same speculative faces over and over again. They toil not, neither do they spin, but Solomon in all his glory did never make money as fast as they do.—*Wilmington Journal.*

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Vance, by proclamation, to be seen in this issue, has called the Legislature to assemble at the Capitol, in Raleigh, on the 30th of June. We suppose that, as the Legislature has been called to meet for a special purpose, the session will be very short. But we hope, that body will not adjourn, until they correct an omission of the last session, namely: to allow all who had volunteered to defend the country, and lost their lives, full bounty, instead of cutting them off with $15; while many who render compulsory service, one or two weeks, receive $50 to runaway upon.

We would suggest, moreover, that a law be passed, authorizing Gov. Vance to appoint a sufficient number of Agents, whose duty it shall be to visit the Regiments from this State, having in their possession suitable blanks periodically, and assist the Captains of companies in making out "Final Statements" of dues to deceased soldiers—at least every two months. Also, authorize Gov. Vance to negotiate with the C. S. Government, to locate an office at Raleigh with a paymaster, to liquidate the claims of deceased soldiers from North Carolina. It is utterly impossible for one office at Richmond to attend to this business as it is deserving. Under the present regulations, not one-half the claims will be ever paid, and attended with a delay, most trying to the patience and necessities of a majority of the representatives to whom the money is coming—chiefly widows, mothers and fathers, in indigent circumstances.—*Iredell Express.*

THE FIGHT AT MONTICELLO, KY.—The Knoxville *Register* of the 13th has the following:

From official dispatches received here, we learn the following particulars of an engagement at Monticello, Ky.

On the 9th instant the enemy advanced against Monticello with two regiments of cavalry, one of mounted infantry, and four pieces of artillery. Gen. Pegram retired with a portion of his command six miles South of the town, checking the enemy from point to point. After waiting two hours for the attack, Gen. Pegram turned upon the enemy and pursued him until dark. His most obstinate stand was in a dense forest, two miles South of Cumberland river; through which, although the enemy had the advantage in position and numbers, Gen. Pegram slowly and steadily drove him. The distinguished gallantry of officers and men is highly commended.

Our loss was five killed and thirty wounded. The enemy's loss was nine killed, ten mortally wounded, and twenty-six slightly, according to a Federal surgeon's report, but believed to be larger.

Col. Henry Ashby, of the 2d Tennessee cavalry, was painfully wounded in the knee. His regiment behaved with the greatest intrepidity and gallantry.

REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 10th says:

Twenty-nine employees of the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria arrived in this city yesterday, having refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. They were committed to the Old Capitol prison.

## PEACE CONVENTION AT NEW YORK.

### SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

*Fellow Citizens*: We have fallen upon evil times. We have lived too long, if we have outlived our country; for, disguise it as we may, the American Union has been severed, and perhaps forever, and candor compels the admission that our once proud Republic has fallen from its exalted height. It is now prostrate, decried, insulted, and without a second-rate position abroad; rent asunder by a fearful civil war at home; ruined by despotic power on principles of partisan hate; and upon theories of Government utterly antagonistic to those upon which our institutions were founded; we stand before the world an object of wonder, contempt and ridicule. These facts are not referred to in a spirit of reproach. I but anticipate the record of history, and shall leave to others to fix the responsibility. I reproach none. It is not difficult to charge error or wrong doing after the accomplishment of results. All of us can see causes for misfortunes that have occurred better than we can provide a preventive. "It is human to err, it is divine to forgive;" and, while it is easy to commit error ourselves, it is difficult to overlook it in others.

With these sentiments I am disposed to alleviate the national woes rather than indulge criticism upon the causes. I would do something to extricate the country from its terrible calamities. The effort, however feeble, is ennobling. Even the attempt, if made in good faith is worthy the highest intellect and most elevated patriotism.

I regret that of the many of this character of which America has boasted, who have honored us in the several departments of human progress, none have arisen at this time for this blessed mission. Heretofore, in every age, great national exigencies have produced the man for the occasion. As the Almighty "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," so has He, heretofore, provided the instrument by which great national results have been accomplished for the advantage of humanity. As yet, He has not vouchsafed this favor to us. No man equal to this crisis has appeared—neither in the field nor in the Cabinet, nor in the many elevated spheres of private life has the man presented himself with the brain, the heart, and the courage to seize and work out the great political problem now to be solved in our case, and to utter efficiently the truths of reason, with the force and power equal to the pending crisis. Those who have the intellectual ability have lacked the nerve, and those with the nerve have lacked the ability.—But there is another wonder: That in this civilized population of over thirty millions—North and South—abounding with benevolence, purity, cultivation, and enlightened Christianity, none are found to raise the banner of peace. Among the thousands of lofty spires which rear their towering turrets to a benignant God, but one that I know of covers a pulpit devoted to the true principles of Christ, and proclaims "peace on earth." It is that of Mr. Pratt, a preacher of Staten Island. (Cheers for Pratt.) (A voice. "Van Dyke, of Brooklyn.") As if the most damnable crimes on record of history, ancient and modern, constitute religion, forgetting that war is the child of Satan, and that peace is of God, the emanation of the Divine Spirit.

That man who has the intellectual power and ability to stay this current has not had the nerve to make the effort, and when the man having the nerve has attempted, he has lacked the power and influence to accomplish it. In my person, without pretending to hold any power of influence, after studying and contemplating the theory of our Government, with a full appreciation of the issue, I, alone and single-handed, will throw myself into this contest, let it be to my country or myself as it may be. Now, my friends, I am for peace as the only possible hope of the restoration of the American Union. (Cheers and applause.) I am for peace, because war has failed. (Cries—"That's so.—Cheers.) And it has been read in a letter to-night from a distinguished gentleman lately a candidate for Governor of Connecticut—(cheers)—"you cannot cement two antagonistic elements by blood." Therefore, I am against this war, in the first place, because, under the theory of our Government, there is no power to coerce delinquent States. By careful reading in the debates in Congress, during the time of the formation of the Federal Government, and of the debates in the general State Conventions, I believe there is no man that dare contend that the most distant authorization of the military war power against the State can be found. On the contrary, when an effort was made to incorporate such a power, it was denied by Jefferson, Hamilton, Roger Sherman, and all the great minds, including John Adams, of Massachusetts. They denied the power, and they finally decreed to the world, on that occasion, if there was any coercive power at all in the Constitution it was legal and not military.

Therefore, my friends, if there be no military war power in the Constitution, it is necessarily an unconstitutional war, and all the instruments and results of the war. All these various attacks upon the rights of the people, upon the rights of the press, upon property, upon life, are all the necessary results of the first fatal mistake of the assault when there was no power in the Federal Government to perpetrate it.—(Cheers.) For I cannot, for my life, understand how those members of the Democratic party can consistently assail the acts of this Administration pretended to be necessary for the prosecution of the war. I cannot for my life understand how these men, who call themselves war Democrats, can consistently assail the Administration in carrying out what the Administration believes to be necessary for the war. The President of the United States is there under the Constitution—according to the provisons of the Constitution; we cannot deny that. He is clothed with the executive powers controlling the military, and if in his judgment, responsible to the people, it is necessary in the vigorous prosecution of the war, to commit those acts of which some men complain, I say that men who favor the war, who are in favor of its prosecution, that it is due to the administration that they, at least, shall not take exception to what the administration deems to be necessary in its prosecution.—("That's so.")

Now, gentlemen, I am opposed to the war, because it never ought to have been commenced. An amicable adjustment could have been made in the peace conference, which was voted down and rejected. I am prepared to say that until recently I know the fact that an amicable adjustment, securing the constitutional rights of the South, was within the power of the Administration. Therefore, I am opposed to the war, not only because it never should have been commenced but because it could have been amicably adjusted and determined. Again, I am opposed to this war because it has been diverted from its original purposes. Instead of a war for the Union it has become a war the for total sequestration and abolition of State sovereignty. It is for the abolition of slavery, and the abandonment of State and territorial limits. It has been used as a pretext of the basest partisan purposes of plunder and political power. (Cheers.) And when the American people committed themselves to it two years ago, when in a state of wild frenzied excitement, our men rushed into the war, they little thought they were to be made instruments of despotic power, that they were to be incorporated in a great army to be used for tyranical and unconstitutional purposes, deprived of their rights as citizens, deprived of the comforts of home, deprived of the right to exercise any political power; they little thought to become machines to be used by our tyrant masters at the Capital.—(Cheers.)

And, my friends, I am opposed to the war because it is rearing up in this country a new element in the government of the country. The military power has been introduced, and I have read history in vain if I do not know that in every country, and in every age, where the military power, arrant, despotic and tyranical, has been permitted to subjugate the civil power and over-ride the courts, at every time and at every age, that power has not only destroyed the principle of the people for a time, but it has become fixed, and afterwards it has been succeeded by the rule of hereditary monarchies. Here the military power is arrogant, proud and domineering. It commenced in Kentucky nearly a year ago by the breaking up the Democratic Convention. It succeeded after that in intimidating and over-riding every civil effort to express the feeling of indignation at their acts, and recently was overawed by the people at the ballot box in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois; recently again we find it laying violent hands upon that noble tribune of the people, Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. (Cheers.) Following that base act, which it virtually effected without even a decent recognition of the proclamation of martial law, it has within twenty-four hours suppressed a noble Democratic paper, the Chicago *Times*, and throughout the West to-day the people stand trembling upon the precipice, hesitating whether to rise *en masse* and expel these military satraps, or quietly submit to the grave of despotism, which is being dug for them, and this night the city of Chicago may be in flames. There has been assembled there to-night one of the largest and most resolute gatherings of the people ever in Chicago, in front of the *Times* office, protesting against this military usurpation, against the rights of a free press. (Cheers.)

If I know the character of the Western people—if I understand the character of the men at Chicago, they possess the spirit of the men of New York, (loud cheers,) and I dare and defy the administration to send to the city of New York their General Burnside, (hisses) and I here in the name of this assembly, thousands and tens of thousands, inside and out side, request the administration to give General Burnside this district for his command. (Tremendous cheers, with groans and hisses for Burnside.) And if this conflict must come, if the revolution must commence, I want the powers that be to try their hands upon us. (Uproarious cheers.) Fellow-citizens, I may have uttered the language of treason. (Laugther. "Go on," "No.") I certainly said more than the language uttered by our lamented and glorious friend, Vallandigham, who was struck down for it. (Cheers for Vallandigham.) I may be the most glorious martyr upon the altar of my country. ("No.") I ask your attention and quiet for a moment till I relate to you an anecdote of Gen. Wahington. When a young man, he was, as we all know, a planter on the Potomac river. He had a large and fine plantation, and had a neighbor who owned an adjoining plantation, with whom he had a dispute about the boundary line between the two. His neighbor was a tyranical, despotic, resolute man. ("That's Abe.") He probably conceived that he was the owner of the disputed boundary, but Washington, honest, resolute, not desirous of infringing on the rights of others, finally believed that the title to the disputed line was in himself.

One day he was walking with his faithful servant by his side, and in those times, my friends, it was the practice to go over these large areas, comprising thousands of acres, with an armed servant. Suddenly he found himself on the disputed boundary, and before him his enemy, the claimant. The claimant stood before him, holding a rifle in his hand, and he says to Washington: "Sir, go back; don't you cross that line." Says Washington, calmly, "I will cross it." The enemy took his rifle and cocked it. Says he "sir, if you cross that line I will kill you." Washington coolly turned to his servant and said, "John, do you hear what that man says? John, I intend to cross that line. When he takes aim you take aim, and when he shoots me do you shoot him." (Laughter.) Now, my friends, the application that I make is this: When one of your own fellow-citizens, be it the humble individual before you, or any other one, shall be taken in the discharge of his rights and in the maintenance of his own, do you strike down the tyrant. [Loud applause and cheers,] My friends, I am opposed to this war because it is a failure. ["That's so."] Even admitting its legality and constitutionalsty, admitting that it is really prosecuted for the purpose of Union, admitting that there has been none of these encroachments upon our rights, admitting that the administration had done nothing but what they were empowered to do, and what it was best for them to do—I say it is a failure, that we have undertaken what we cannot perform. No revolted people that have kept an independent Government for a twelve month have ever yet been subjugated, and no purely agricultural people in the protection of their domestic rights have ever yet been subjugated since the world was founded.

Even laying history aside, the history of this two years' war shows that whilst we are brave and determined, whilst we have thrown our best spirit and energies, and an unlimited amount of treasure into this contest, whilst our men have fought as men never fought before, yet we have only gained defeat, humiliating to our sectional pride, destructive to all our material interests, and annihilating to every spirit of liberty. Candor should compel us to admit before the civilized world that we have been beaten and cannot succeed in what we have undertaken, and appealing to the same common sense principle that you and I would appeal to in every affair of life when we see we cannot succeed, it is prudent and wise, honest and ennobling to admit our failure, and that we must back down from our position. Now, my friends, I could go on. ["Go on." Somebody in the audience became objectionable, and there were cries to "put him out."] I could detain you here another twelvemonth had I the physical and intellectual power to do it, to give you reasons why we should declare for peace, and therefore let us all unite in this glorious enterprise, let us save our country, even what is left of it, before it is totally destroyed and lost forever. [Cheers.] Let us declare for peace, and let us declare that the party or the man who advocates the prosecution of this war is false to the Democratic creed, and should be cast out from amongst us as Democrats. [Slight cheering]

### NEGRO SOLDIERS.

We are indebted to Dr. Blacknall, of Kittrell's Springs, for a copy of the Washington *Chronicle* of the 10th inst. The news it contains has been anticipated, but we find in it some matters of interest.

The subject of the negro soldiers is now the "harp of a thousand strings" on which the Yankee nation rings, and we copy from the *Chronicle* to show in what high appreciation they are held.

First we have a blast from the editor, and a note from Hunter, the inventor of the system, in South Carolina:

THE SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

When General Hunter first clad his contrabands in their red and blue, he struck the severest blow that the rebellion and the institution which began and nourished it have ever sustained. He called the mighty problem of the capabilities of this unfortunate race out of the vague realms of speculation, and let in upon it the clear lights of honest experiment. In the face of abuse and contumely he quietly clothed, armed, and drilled these wretched victims of oppression, whom he firmly believed to be men, with manhood only latent. He was sure of the result, and the result has justified his confidence. The First South Carolina volunteer regiment proved in three skirmishes the cowardice of slavery and the dependence of a servile condition had passed from them forever. They have since been kept on picket duty near Port Royal Ferry, in daily sight of the encampments of their former masters, and their endurance, their discipline, and their unwearied vigilance have made them appreciated most highly among the troops of the Department of the South.

Later, on a more glorious field, the Second Louisiana have stood a more fearful test before the sheeted fire and flame of the fortifications at Port Hudson.—Their thinned and storm-swept ranks attest their valor and call for the reluctant praise of a slowly relenting people. And still more recently we read in the subjoined dispatch a proof that in the State where Treason had its birth, and where freedom blew the first blast prophetic of coming triumph, these youngest children of the Reaublic are not unmindful of the responsibility that rest upon them of holding still higher advanced the banner of regeneration and disthrallment which was first confided to them. It is the telegraphich report from Col. Montgomery to Gen. Hunter of his recent raid:

BEAUFORT, June 3, 1863.

*To Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, commanding Department of the South*:—GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders, I proceeded up the Combahee river with the steamer John Adams and Harriet A. Ward, with a detachment of the men of the Second South Carolina volunteer regiment and a section of the Third Rhode Island Battery, commanded by Captain Brayton. We ascended the river some twenty-five miles, destroyed a pontoon bridge, with a vast amount of cotton, rice, and other property, and brought away seven hundred and twenty-five slaves and some fine horses. We had some sharp skirmishes, in all of which the men behaved splendidly. I hope to report more fully in a day or two.

I have the honor to be, General, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONTGOMERY,
Col. Commanding.

Official: CHAS. G. HALPINE,
Lt. Col. and A. A. G. Dep't South.

Secondly, we have a note from the far West, showing how the "colorod brethren" fought at Port Hudson:

THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

I should be guilty of inexcusable reticence did I fail to chronicle the gallantry of two Louisiana regiments—the First, Col. Stafford, and the Second, Col. Nelson. A New Orleans Copperhead informed me that they fought like tigers. Six times did they charge upon the fortifications, clambering over a fraise abattis and marching unitedly forward, while at each step the concentrated fire of the adjacent batteries hosened their ranks with a fearful rapidity. Fully fifty per cent. of their number were left dead upon the brush-heaps to demonstrate their bravery. The remainder received at the hands of the Commanding General and his battle-stained comrades that generous appreciation which their deeds had earned. A revolution in sentiment toward colored troops took place upon that field of carnage, which in itself was a glorious victory.

And thirdly, and lastly, we have an appeal from the *Chronicle* for protection for the "colored soldiers" in the District of Columbia:

A SERIOUS QUESTION.—The protection of the colored soldiers now in the District from insult and outrage, it seems to us, is a matter of sacred duty. This class of soldiers have been invited into the service of the Government, and it would be ingratitude of the basest kind to leave them to the mercy of a mob.—The protection of these soldiers cannot be delayed much longer. Scarcely a day passes that the most flagrant outrages are not perpetrated on them. Corporal John Ross was committed to the Central Guard House last evening, after having his stripes taken off and three heavy blows dealt on his head and face with a "billy." It is alleged that a policeman struck the negro.

It is admitted that Ross drew a pistol when his stripes were being torn from him, and he did right. No one had the right to take from him that which the Government had given. We do not vouch for these facts, except so far as Ross's words are concerned, and his stripes being torn from him. This corporal has been on duty in this city for several days in charge of a squad of colored soldiers, picking up those whose leave of absence had expired. The officers at the Central Guard House say that he is intelligent and vigilant, and express the greatest indignation at his present condition.

This thing should be thoroughly inevestigated, and if any person has done wrong he should be brought to punishment.

**We are Authorized to Announce Calvin J. Rogers, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Commons in Wake county, in place of Gen. Fowle, resigned.**
June 19—td


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Executive Department, N. C.**
ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA.)
Raleigh, June 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 11.

I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA will immediately assemble their respective Regiments and enroll all able-bodied free white men and apprentices, residents of this State, who shall be of the age of eighteen and under forty years—not liable to be or have heretofore been exempted from the conscript act, and all between the ages of forty and forty-five years.

II. They will specify in said enrollment, what persons claim exemption from militia service under the laws, and will note opposite the name of every such person, the ground upon which such exemption is claimed.

III. As soon as completed, the Muster Rolls are required to be forwarded to this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

June 19-1w
All daily papers insert 1 week, weekly and semi-weekly 2 weeks.

**FOR SALE.**

NAILS FOR SALE, AT THE HIGH SHOALS IRON Works in Gaston County, N. C. Terms cash. Nails will be delivered at Iron Depot, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.
Address HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.,
June 19-2w* Iron, Lincoln co., N. C.

**ATTENTION, EASTERN WARD.**

EVERY WHITE MALE PERSON, BETWEEN 18 and 40 years of age, living within the bounds of Fayetteville, South, East, and Newbern streets, are hereby notified to meet Capt. A. Landis, Enrolling Officer for this district, at the Court House, on Friday, Saturday or Monday, the 19th, 20th, and 22nd inst. This call embraces all men "previously exempted, detailed or discharged from service, from any cause whatever."

By order of Lt. Col. N. Ivey, commanding 38th Regt. N. C. Militia,
S. W. SCOTT,
June 19-2t* Capt. Co. C, 38th N. C. Militia.

**Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,**
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 29th of June, 1863.
W. W. VASS,
June 19—d1A Treasurer.

**Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,**
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held in this city, on Thursday, (noon) 2d July, 1863.
W. W. VASS,
June 19—t2Jy Sec'y. & Treas'r.

**WANTED.**

TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A PIANO. ANY PERson having one to rent, will please make it known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
June 19-2t*

**FOR SALE.**

A FIRST-RATE FAMILY OR WORK HORSE. He is gentle and works well. Address immediately "M.," Progress Office.
June 19—1t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.